CLASSIFICATION ~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~ 25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 18 May 1955 25X1

SUBJECT VEB Funkwerk Koepenick Production and Personnel

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. [redacted] station was being overhauled and set up in the basement of the Embassy by a group of mechanics under the control of Ing Doll (fnu). 25X1

2. The obsolete KN 2 type transmitter set of the East German Embassy in Peking was to be replaced by a K N 3 - L 3 transmitter. In late October, the new installation was packed in 19 crates and was ready for shipment at Berlin Osthafen. The K N 2 set was to be turned over to the East German Embassy in North Korea.

3. A hardening unit for cog wheels which had been displayed at the Cairo and Leipzig fairs was ready to be shipped to China in late November 1954.

4. In October 1954, 5 television test field oscillographs to be delivered to the USSR in November were measured at the test field of Funkwerk Koepenick.

5. In October 1954, 10 5-kW VHF transmitters were at the testing field. Since there was only one 782 type tube available, the transmitters had to be tested one after the other and could consequently not yet be delivered. A few months before, it was still possible to purchase [redacted] RS 401 25X1
type tubes urgently required at that time. Since these tubes could no longer be bought [redacted] the Plant for Telecommunications tried to produce tubes of 25X1
equal quality. As previously experienced by Funkwerk Erfurt with the production of RS 401 type tubes, there were difficulties with this production because of inadequa 25X1
material. All VHF transmitters were produced for East Germany.

6. [redacted]

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CLASSIFICATION ~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~ 25X1

STATE	x	NAVY	#x	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY Ev	#x	AIR	#x	FBI	

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7. In late October or early November, two short wave transmitters were being assembled by plant personnel at the East German Embassy in Tirana. A 250-kW medium wave transmitter was delivered to Bulgaria in October. A 1,000 kW long wave transmitter with free swinging mast was under construction and was to be erected near Oranienburg. In early November 1954, a decimeter dire[illegible] ing erected on the roof of House 19 of [illegible] Funk[illegible] Koepenick.

8. In order to meet the target date of late 1954, the development of a calibrati[illegible] divider unit by Funkwerk Koepenick was given first priority and technicians from other projects were assigned to speed the activities.

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9. In late November 1954, the VHF transmitter station at Rheinsberg operated with two VHF transmitters, each with a transmitting power of 1.5 kW. By means of a separating filter the station operated with a [illegible] composed of four superposed cross dipoles from the Plant [illegible] tions. The two transmitters operated with a frequency of 93.4 a[illegible] Rheinsberg station was the first one equipped with two [illegible] Jessen VHF transmitter station was also to be equipped [illegible] itter.

10. After the flight of D[illegible] t[illegible] [illegible]he TEA Department (Technical Development Antennas) [illegible] partments:

TEA 1: Development of long wave - and VHF antennas under the control of Dipl Ing Geschwinde (fnu) and
TEA 2: Development of centimeter antennas under the control of Dipl [illegible] Rudolf Manthey ~~(fnu)~~.

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TEA 1 had received the research orders in the field of medium wave antennas. The completed units were to be tested for their radiation characteristics and center base impedance. The units involved were the large trans[illegible] ions near Burg, Schwerin a[illegible] [illegible] ing units, the antennas w[illegible] equipped for broad [illegible] operati[illegible] facing was to be elimin[illegible] [illegible] ments to determine proper antenna characteristics were conducted with model antennas. Reception was to remain equally good even with a frequency change. Although these problems had been solved theoreti[illegible] ary to determine the optimum value for each transmit[illegible] separately.

11. On 25 September [illegible] evelopment Transmitters) gave an activity report. [illegible] t chief, had some time before been removed from the [illegible] t of the SL I to IV type transmitters and was charged with special development projects. Rein's part in the construction of the "SL" transmitters was discussed in detail. Persons complained that instead of sufficiently instructing his staff on the development project, he had given individual orders, and had purchased an endless amount of single parts for the SL II transmitter which were not actually required. Ing Rein made his own defense. At the end of the meeting, however, he was informed by Schaeffer (fnu), BPO (plant party organization secretary), that he was dismissed as of the same day, and was escorted to the gate by two members of the plant security service. Rumors indicated that Rein was arrested on 26 September 1954.

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12. In September 1954, the Department for Special Production was ordered to produce 25 complete decimeter lines. Each line included two Michael type sets and 30-m telescope masts which were built in Werdau. Most of the equipment was produced for the KVP which sent a technical acceptance commission to the plant to check and ship the units.

13. In October 1954, the TEA Department was ordered by the Technical Management to develop an antenna for vehicles. This a[redacted] be easily tuned to transmitters at a frequency range of 3 to [redacted] antenna mast was to be about 1 m high and to be subdivided by two [redacted] inductances. The installation of a top capacity was still being tested. The radiation characteristics of the antenna were laboratory tested in November. It was unknown for whom the antenna was being built.

1. [redacted] Werk fuer Fermeldewesen, Berlin-Oberschoeneweide.

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CLASSIFICATION [redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted]

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 18 May 1955

SUBJECT VEB Funkwerk Koepenick Production and Personnel

NO. OF PAGES 3 25X1

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO 25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

[redacted]

1. The VHF transmitter station delivered to the East German Embassy in Tirana in April 1953 had become defective due to climatic influences. In September and October the station was being overhauled and set up in the basement of the Embassy by a group of mechanics under the control of Ing Doll (fnu).

2. The obsolete KN 2 type transmitter set of the East German Embassy in Peking was to be replaced by a K N 3 - L 3 transmitter. In late October, the new installation was packed in 19 crates and was ready for shipment at Berlin Osthafen. The K N 2 set was to be turned over to the East German Embassy in North Korea.

3. A hardening unit for cog wheels which had been displayed at the Cairo and Leipzig Fairs was ready to be shipped to China in late November 1954.

4. In October 1954, 5 television test field oscillographs to be delivered to the USSR in November were measured at the test field of Funkwerk Koepenick.

5. In October 1954, 10 5-kW VHF transmitters were at the testing field. Since there was only one 782 type tube available, the transmitters had to be tested one after the other and could consequently not yet be delivered. A few months before, it was still possible to purchase [redacted] RS 401 25X1
type tubes urgently required at that time. Since these tubes could no longer be bought [redacted] the Plant for Telecommunications tried to produce tubes of 25X1
equal quality. As previously experienced by Funkwerk Erfurt with the production of RS 401 type tubes, there were difficulties with this production because of inadequate material. All VHF transmitters were produced for East Germany.

6. In September 1954, difficulties, primarily as a result of the poor material of tubes, were encountered with the development of the large receiver station. Progress in the development of the new ECC 82 type tube was expected; however, only experimental models were available. Since no engineer wanted to take the responsibility, these difficulties were not eliminated in November and December. For a long time the development activities were no longer emphasized as they were in the beginning. Available working power was limited, and material difficulties were not eliminated with the same effort applied in other projects.

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CLASSIFICATION [redacted] 25X1

STATE	x	NAVY	x	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION				ORR Ev	x	OSI Ev	x
ARMY Ev	x	AIR	x	FBI									

25X1

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7. In late October or early November, two short wave transmitters were being assembled by plant personnel at the East German Embassy in Tirana. A 250-kW medium wave transmitter was delivered to Bulgaria in October. A 1,000 kW long wave transmitter with free swinging mast was under construction and was to be erected near Oranienburg. In early November 1954, a decimeter directional antenna was being erected on the roof of House 19 of Funkwerk Koepenick.

8. In order to meet the target date of late 1954, the development of a calibration voltage divider unit by Funkwerk Koepenick was given first priority and technicians from other projects were assigned to speed the activities.

9. In late November 1954, the VHF transmitter station at Rheinsberg operated with two VHF transmitters, each with a transmitting power of 1.5 kW. By means of a separating filter the station operated with a single antenna composed of four superposed cross dipoles from the Plant for Telecommunications. The two transmitters operated with a frequency of 93.4 and 92.8 mcs. The Rheinsberg station was the first one equipped with two transmitters. The Jessen VHF transmitter station was also to be equipped with a second transmitter.

10. After the flight of Dr Erich Schuettloeffel the TES Department (Technical Development Antennas) was divided into two departments:

TEA 1: Development of long wave - and VHF antennas under the control of Dipl Ing Geschwinde (fnu) and
TEA 2: Development of centimeter antennas under the control of Dipl Ing Rudolf Manthey

25X1

TEA 1 had received the research orders in the field of medium wave antennas. The completed units were to be tested for their radiation characteristics and center base impedance. The units involved were the large transmitter stations near Burg, Schwerin and Wildruff near Dresden. By using additional tuning units, the antennas were to be equipped for broad band operation and the short range facing was to be eliminated. In the beginning, experiments to determine proper antenna characteristics were conducted with model antennas. Reception was to remain equally good even with a frequency change. Although these problems had been solved theoretically, it was necessary to determine the optimum value for each transmitter separately.

11. On 25 September 1954, the TES (Technical Development Transmitters) gave an activity report. Ing Heinz Rein, department chief, had some time before been removed from the control of the development of the SL I to IV type transmitters and was charged with special development projects. Rein's part in the construction of the "SL" transmitters was discussed in detail. Persons complained that instead of sufficiently instructing his staff on the development project, he had given individual orders, and had purchased an endless amount of single parts for the SL II transmitter which were not actually required. Ing Rein made his own defense. At the end of the meeting, however, he was informed by Schaeffer (fnu), BPO (plant party organization secretary), that he was dismissed as of the same day, and was escorted to the gate by two members of the plant security service.

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[redacted] 25X1

12. In September 1954, the Department for Special Production was ordered to produce 25 complete decimeter lines. Each line included two Michael type sets and 30-m telescope masts which were built in Werdau. Most of the equipment was produced for the KVP which sent a technical acceptance commission to the plant to check and ship the units.

13. In October 1954, the TEA Department was ordered by the Technical Management to develop an antenna for vehicles. This antenna was to be easily tuned to transmitters at a frequency range of 3 to 300 mcs. The antenna mast was to be about 1 m high and to be subdivided by two additional inductances. The installation of a top capacity was still being tested. The radiation characteristics of the antenna were laboratory tested in November. It was unknown for whom the antenna was being built.

1. [redacted] Comment. VEB Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen, Berlin-Oberschoeneweide. 25X1

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[redacted]